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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 SellPoolSuppliesOnline.com LLC,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Ugly Pools Arizona, Inc., et al.,

13 Defendants.
14

No. CV-15-01856-PHX-BSB

ORDER

15 Defendants Ugly Pools Arizona, Inc., and Brian Morris (“Defendants”) have filed
16 a third motion for summary judgment. (Doc. 86.) The motion seeks summary judgment
17 on Plaintiff’s claim for false copyright marking under 17 U.S.C. § 1202(a), asserted in
18 Count Three of the First Amended Complaint (“FAC”). The motion is fully briefed.
19 (Docs. 86, 87, 92, 93, 94.) For the reasons below the Court grants the motion.

20 **I. Background**

21 **A. Procedural Background**

22 In Count Three of the FAC, Plaintiff SellPoolSuppliesOnline.com (“Plaintiff” or
23 “SPSO”) alleged that Defendants violated the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 17
24 U.S.C. § 1202 (“DMCA”). (Doc. 39 at ¶¶ 20, 48-50.) Plaintiff alleged falsification and
25 removal claims under §§ 1202(a) and (b). The parties previously filed cross-motions for
26 summary judgment on all of Plaintiff’s claims in the FAC, including its claims under the
27 DMCA. (Docs. 43, 45.) On June 9, 2017, the Court denied both motions for summary
28 judgment on Plaintiff’s falsification claim under 17 U.S.C. § 1202(a), and granted

1 Defendants' motion for summary judgment on Plaintiff's removal claim under
2 § 1202(b).¹ (Doc. 64 at 35-41.) The Court denied the parties' cross-motions for
3 summary judgment on Plaintiff's § 1202(a) falsification claim because it found that there
4 were disputed issues of fact on an element of that claim, specifically Defendants' intent
5 in placing their copyright notice on their website. (*Id.* at 38-41.)

6 As set forth below in Section I.B, and in the Court's June 2017 Order, Plaintiff has
7 asserted various descriptions of its copyrighted material over the course of the litigation.
8 (*Id.* at 11-12.) In its June 2017 Order, the Court concluded that for purposes of Plaintiff's
9 infringement claim, Plaintiff's claims related to copyrighted material referred to
10 copyrighted photographs on its website www.poolandspapartsnow.com. (Doc. 64 at 12.)
11 Based on this limited description of Plaintiff's claimed copyrighted material, Defendants
12 requested leave to file a third motion for summary judgment directed at Plaintiff's
13 § 1202(a) falsification claim. (Doc. 75.) Defendants argued that the limitation on
14 Plaintiff's claim of copyrighted material from Plaintiff's "website as a whole" to
15 "photographs" on Plaintiff's website was significant. Defendants argued that they "did
16 not change Plaintiff's copyright notice on any of its photos" and, therefore, could not be
17 liable under § 1202(a). (*Id.* at 2-3.) The Court granted Defendants' motion for leave to
18 file a third summary judgment motion on Plaintiff's § 1202(a) falsification claim.
19 (Doc. 83.) This order addresses only that claim.

20 **B. Factual Background**

21 In the FAC and other filings in this matter, Plaintiff described its business as
22 licensing pre-made websites that it refers to as "the Platform." (Doc. 78-1 ¶ 1.)²
23 However, Plaintiff has admitted that "much of the website code" is licensed from

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25 ¹ The Court also denied without prejudice both parties' motions for summary
26 judgment on Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim in Count One, granted Defendants'
27 motion for summary judgment on Plaintiff's unfair competition claim in Count Two, and
denied Defendants' motion for an order directing Plaintiff to cancel or amend its
copyright registration. (Doc. 64.)

28 ² To provide context for this Order, the Court cites several filings in this case.
Because the parties have filed multiple motions for summary judgment, to avoid
confusion, the Court refers to filings by the Court's CM/ECF docket and page numbers.

1 BigCommerce, a non-party entity that provides “backend electronic storefront” services.
2 (Doc. 53, Ex. Q.) After Plaintiff commenced this matter, it sought to register a copyright
3 in various aspects of the Platform. (*See* Doc. 64 at 5-7 (discussing the copyright
4 registration process).) Plaintiff initially claimed a copyright in portions of computer
5 code, code to provide for the 360-degree rotation of images, all images containing the
6 letters CVP in the image, product descriptions, and the arrangement of text and images.
7 (Docs. 87 at 1 ¶ 1; Doc. 96 ¶ 1.) Plaintiff later limited its copyright claim. (Doc. 87 ¶ 2;
8 Doc. 93 ¶ 2.) On November 29, 2016, the copyright office issued Plaintiff a certificate of
9 registration. (Doc. 50, Ex. 1; Doc. 80 ¶ 44.) The certificate of registration was for “text,
10 photographs.” (Doc. 87 at ¶ 4; Doc. 93 at ¶ 4.) After the copyright office issued the
11 certificate of registration, Plaintiff’s filings before this Court referred to Plaintiff’s
12 copyrighted material as “the collection of photos at issue in this case.” (Doc. 87 at ¶ 5;
13 Doc. 93 at ¶ 5.)

14 Plaintiff alleges that in July 2014, SPSO employed Mark Kesler as a salesperson
15 to sell licenses to use the Platform. (Doc. 78-1 ¶¶ 5, 6.) During 2014, Kesler introduced
16 Defendant Brian Morris, owner of Defendant Ugly Pools Arizona, Inc., to Plaintiff as a
17 potential licensee. (*Id.* at ¶ 13.) Defendants represented themselves to Plaintiff as
18 prospective customers who were considering purchasing a license of SPSO’s Platform to
19 create a website for their business. (*Id.* at ¶ 15.) Plaintiff provided Defendants access to
20 Kesler’s copy of the Platform to assist them in making a purchasing decision. (*Id.* at
21 ¶ 16.) Plaintiff alleges that “Defendants were aware that they would have to purchase a
22 license to be authorized to have further access to the Platform—that is, to use it
23 commercially—and that the SPSO license governed the nature of their use of the
24 Platform.” (*Id.*)

25 Unbeknownst to Plaintiff, Defendants and Kesler were working together and had
26 formed a partnership for Morris to manage and redesign Kesler’s site. (*Id.* at ¶ 18, Ex. 2
27 at 37.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendants downloaded “a complete copy of SPSO’s
28 Platform.” (Doc. 78-1 ¶ 20.) Plaintiff alleges that nearly a year later, Defendants

1 published a website located at allpoolsupplies.com (“APS”), which was nearly identical
2 to the Platform. (Doc. 78-1 ¶ 22.) Plaintiff asserts that Defendants admitted to copying
3 the Platform and creating APS. (*Id.*) Plaintiff alleges that Defendants’ site “wholly
4 incorporated the original photos which are registered with the U.S. Copyright Office
5 under Registration Number TX 8-268-803 (‘Registered Photos’) and other content from
6 the Platform into APS.” (*Id.* at ¶¶ 28-29). Plaintiff alleges that Defendants provided
7 false copyright management information on the website with the intent to induce, enable,
8 facilitate, or conceal infringement. (Doc. 39 at ¶ 20.)

9 In its statement of facts in opposition to Defendants’ third motion for summary
10 judgment, Plaintiff does not dispute that Defendants’ copyright notice is located only at
11 the bottom of Defendants’ website and is not placed next to any of Plaintiff’s
12 photographs.³ (Doc. 87 at ¶ 7 (citing Doc. 39-6 at 7 (Ex. F to the FAC)); Doc. 93 at ¶ 7.)
13 Plaintiff agrees that Defendants did not add their copyright notice to Plaintiff’s
14 photographs. (Doc. 87 at ¶ 7; Doc. 93 at ¶ 7.) Plaintiff has admitted that Defendants did
15 not remove or change Plaintiff’s copyright marking from any of Plaintiff’s photographs.
16 (Doc. 87 at ¶ 9 (citing Doc. 87, Ex. 1 at 54 line 5 to p. 55 line 8); Doc. 93 at ¶ 9.)

17 Defendants assert that their contributions to the APS website include
18 (1) Defendants’ brand design logo on the top of the webpage, and (2) Defendants’ blog
19 entries on the bottom of the webpage. (Doc. 87 at ¶ 10 (citing Doc. 39-6 at 7, Ex. F to
20 the FAC).) Plaintiff disputes this assertion because Exhibit F to the FAC does not depict
21 blog entries. (Doc. 93 at ¶ 10.) Although Exhibit F does not include specific blog
22 entries, it depicts a navigational link to a blog. (Doc. 39-6 at 2, 7.) Defendants’
23 copyright notice appears in a shaded block at the bottom of the webpage that includes a
24 link to the blog. (*Id.* at 7.) Additionally, Plaintiff has provided evidence of a blog entry.
25 (Doc. 93-1 at 3-4.)

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27 ³ In its response to the motion for summary judgment, Plaintiff asserts that
28 “Defendants placed their copyright notice next to hundreds if not thousands, of Plaintiff’s
[p]hotos” (Doc. 92 at 13.) However, Plaintiff does not cite any evidence in the
record to support this statement, which is contrary to its statement of facts. (*See* Doc. 87
at ¶ 7 (citing Doc. 39-6 at 7); Doc. 93 at ¶ 7.)

II. Summary Judgment Standard

A party seeking summary judgment “bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of [the record] which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Summary judgment is appropriate if the evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, shows “that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit will preclude the entry of summary judgment, and the disputed evidence must be “such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

The nonmoving party may not rely on the mere allegations in the pleadings, but must set forth by affidavit, or other appropriate evidence, specific facts showing there is a genuine issue for trial. *Id.* at 249. The nonmoving party must produce at least some “significant probative evidence tending to support” its position. *Smolen v. Deloitte, Haskins, & Sells*, 921 F.2d 959, 963 (9th Cir. 1990). The issue is not whether the “evidence unmistakably favors one side or the other but whether a fair-minded jury could return a verdict for the [nonmoving party] on the evidence presented.” *United States ex rel. Anderson v. N. Telecom, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 810, 815 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 252). “If a moving party fails to carry its initial burden of production, the nonmoving party has no obligation to produce anything, even if the nonmoving party would have the ultimate burden of persuasion at trial.” *Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Fritz Cos.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1102-03 (9th Cir. 2000). The Court considers the motion for summary judgment under this standard.

III. Plaintiff’s Falsification Claim

Plaintiff asserts a falsification claim under § 1202(a), which requires Plaintiff to establish that Defendants “knowingly and with the intent to induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal infringement—(1) provide[d] copyright management information that is false, or

1 (2) distribute[d] or import[ed] for distribution copyright management information that is
2 false.” 17 U.S.C. § 1202(a). The DMCA defines “copyright management information”
3 (“CMI”), in part, as follows:⁴

4 As used in this section, the term “copyright management information”
5 means any of the following information *conveyed in connection with copies*
6 . . . of a work . . . , including in digital form

6 (1) The title and other information identifying the work, including the
7 information set forth on a notice of copyright.

8 (2) The name of, and other identifying information about, the author of a
9 work.

9 (3) The name of, and other identifying information about, the copyright
10 owner of the work, including the information set forth in a notice of
11 copyright.

11 17 U.S.C. § 1202(c) (emphasis added).

12 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated § 1202(a)(1) by “providing false and
13 misleading [CMI] with the intent to induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal infringement.”
14 (Doc. 39 at 20.) Plaintiff asserts that Defendants’ website “wholly incorporated the
15 original photos and content from the Platform into APS and then attached a [We Fix Ugly
16 Pools] WFUP copyright notice.” (Doc. 44 ¶ 28.) Plaintiff’s claim is based on the
17 inclusion of “Copyright 2015 We Fix Ugly Pools. All Rights Reserved” on the APS
18 website. (*Id.*; Doc. 39-6 at 7.)

19 Defendants do not dispute that they placed the copyright notice “Copyright 2015
20 We Fix Ugly Pools. All Rights Reserved” on their website, but argue that doing so did
21 not violate § 1202(a). (Doc. 86 at 5-8.) Defendants argue that they cannot be liable
22 under § 1202(a), and the Court should enter summary judgment in their favor on this
23 claim, because (1) the “generic footer” placed at the bottom of the APS website was not
24 CMI because it was not “conveyed in connection with” Plaintiff’s copyrighted
25 photographs (Doc. 86 at 5), and (2) if their copyright notice was CMI, it was not false
26 because Defendants properly placed the copyright notice on the APS website to identify

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28 ⁴ This definition of CMI applies to claims under §§ 1202(a) and (b). *See* 17
U.S.C. § 1202(c). Therefore, the Court considers cases discussing the definition of CMI
in the context of alleged violations of § 1202(a) or (b).

1 Defendants' contributions to the webpage.⁵ (*Id.* at 6.) Therefore, to resolve Defendants'
2 third motion for summary judgment, the Court must determine whether Defendants added
3 information to the APS website that fits within the definition of CMI. If the information
4 was CMI, then the Court determines if it was false.

5 **A. The WFUP Copyright Notice Was Not CMI**

6 Defendants argue that they did violate § 1202(a) by placing the WFUP copyright
7 notice at the bottom of the APS webpage, which included Plaintiff's copyrighted
8 photographs, because the copyright notice was not "conveyed in connection with"
9 Plaintiff's photographs and, therefore, was not false CMI. (Doc. 86 at 4-5.) Defendants
10 contend that the placement of a "generic footer" at the bottom of the website was not
11 "information conveyed in connection with" Plaintiff's photographs because it was "not
12 near or next to any of Plaintiff's photographs." (*Id.* at 4, 6); *see* 17 U.S.C. § 1202(c).

13 Defendants rely on *Stevens v. Corelogic, Inc.*, 194 F. Supp. 3d 1046, 1501-02
14 (S.D. Cal. 2016) (citing *Tomelleri v. Zazzle, Inc.*, 2015 WL 8375083, at *12 (D. Kan.,
15 Dec. 9, 2015), and *Ward v. Nat'l Geographic Soc.*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 429, 450 (S.D.N.Y.
16 2002)), and *Personal Keepsakes, Inc. v. Personalizationmall.com, Inc.*, 975 F. Supp. 2d
17 920 (N.D. Ill. 2013). Plaintiff argues that these cases do not support Defendants'
18 argument. (Doc. 92 at 13-14.) However, Plaintiff does not directly address whether the
19 WFUP copyright notice, as placed on the APS website, constituted false CMI, as defined
20 in § 1202(c), and in violation of § 1202(a). (*Id.*) Rather, Plaintiff's response focuses on
21 whether Defendants can claim derivative ownership of the work and, thus, whether any
22 CMI was false. (Doc. 92.)

23 The Court concludes that *Personal Keepsakes* and other cases support Defendants'
24 arguments. Several courts have interpreted the definition of CMI in § 1202(c). To
25 constitute CMI, information must be "conveyed in connection with" copies of the work at

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27 ⁵ Defendants also argue that they did not remove Plaintiff's copyright marking
28 from its photographs. (Doc. 86 at 5.) The Court does not consider this issue because it
already granted summary judgment in favor of Defendants on Plaintiff's removal claim
under § 1202(b). (Doc. 64 at 36-38.)

1 issue.⁶ *Id.* Thus, the Court first determines what constitutes the work at issue for
2 purposes of the § 1202(a) claim.

3 **1. The Work is Limited to Photographs on Plaintiff's Website**

4 The text of the DMCA does not limit the protection of CMI to registered works.
5 17 U.S.C. § 1202; *see Pacific Studios, Inc. v. West Coast Backing*, 2012 WL 12887637,
6 at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2012) (noting that registration may be relevant to a copyright
7 infringement action, but defendant provided no basis for its assertion that § 1202 only
8 protected CMI when the relevant work had been registered). Therefore, Plaintiff's
9 falsification claim is not necessarily limited to its copyright registration for "text,
10 photos." Plaintiff suggests that the work at issue is the "Platform." (Doc. 78-1 ¶ 1;
11 Doc. 92 at 15.) Plaintiff refers to its Platform and to the "code enabling rotating the
12 Photos 360-degrees" (Doc. 92 at 10, 15), but has not offered any evidence to support any
13 claim that it has a copyright in any particular website code. Additionally, Plaintiff has
14 admitted that "much of the website code" is licensed from BigCommerce, a non-party
15 entity that provides "backend electronic storefront" services. (Doc. 53, Ex. Q.)

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18 ⁶ The Court does not rely on *Stevens* because that decision, and *Ward* and
19 *Tomelleri*, did not depend on an interpretation of CMI as defined in § 1202(c).
20 Defendants suggest that in *Ward* the court concluded that the placement of a copyright
21 notice at the bottom of a webpage did not violate § 1202(a) because the physical location
22 of the notice was not "conveyed in connection with" copies of a work. (Doc. 86 at 4-5.)
However, *Ward* did not reach that conclusion. Rather, *Ward* determined that the plaintiff
had not established a violation of § 1202(a) because the plaintiff had not offered
sufficient evidence that the defendant knew it did not hold the copyright to the works at
issue. *Ward*, 208 F. Supp. 2d at 450.

23 Similarly, in *Stevens*, the court granted summary judgment for defendant because
24 the placement of defendant's copyright notice on the same page as plaintiff's photographs
25 was insufficient to violate § 1202(a). *Stevens*, 194 F. Supp. 3d at 1052. However, the
26 court relied on *Ward* and did not otherwise explain its decision. The other case *Stevens*
27 cites in support of its decision, *Tomelleri*, 2015 WL 8375083, at *12, holds only that the
28 "mere appearance" of an image on a website does not violate section 1202(a). *Id.*
Tomelleri does not address the effect that a copyright notice would have on a claim under
§ 1202(a). *Tomelleri* involved the omission of the plaintiff's CMI from the defendants'
website. The court did not resolve whether the phrase "Images Licensed to Zazzle, Inc.,"
was CMI or whether it was false CMI. *Id.* Rather, the court stated that because there was
no evidence that the phrase was added to the website with the intent to aid infringement,
defendant was entitled to summary judgment on the plaintiff's § 1202(a) claim. *Id.*

1 During the copyright registration process Plaintiff limited its copyright claim to
2 “text and photographs” and advised the copyright office that it was no longer interested in
3 registering the computer code. (Doc. 55 at 14; Doc. 53, Ex. GG; Doc. 64 at 5-7
4 (discussing the copyright registration process).) Further, in briefing on its earlier-filed
5 cross-motion for summary judgment and in response to Defendants’ third motion for
6 summary judgment, Plaintiff stated that its work is comprised of “over six hundred” and
7 up to “thousands of Photos capable of supporting a 360-degree view.” (Doc. 43 at 5, 10;
8 Doc. 92 at 10.)

9 Plaintiff’s response to Defendants’ third motion for summary judgment also
10 indicates that it does not claim a copyright in the code that enables the 360-degree
11 rotation of the photographs, but rather claims a copyright in each photograph that was
12 taken to create a 360-degree view. (Doc. 92 at 10 (stating that “[t]he fact that the code
13 enabling rotating the Photos 360-degrees was not registered does not imply that the
14 Photos were not painstakingly taken with the intention of displaying 360 degrees. . . .
15 These Photos are all part of the Work.”).) The Court, thus, concludes that the work at
16 issue for purposes of Plaintiff’s § 1202(a) claim is Plaintiff’s photographs that appear on
17 its website www.poolandspapartsnow.com.⁷ (See Doc. 64 at 11-12; Doc. 83 at 3.)

18 **2. The WFUP Copyright Notice was not Conveyed with the Work**

19 The Court next considers whether the copyright notice, “Copyright 2015 We Fix
20 Ugly Pools. All Rights Reserved,” which appears on the APS website, constitutes CMI
21 as defined in § 1202(c). The parties have not cited, and the Court has not found, a Ninth
22 Circuit decision interpreting the definition of CMI in § 1202(c). However, other courts
23 have concluded that to satisfy the statutory requirement that CMI is “conveyed in
24 connection with” the copyrighted material, a copyright notice must be “close to” to the
25 work. See *Personal Keepsakes*, 975 F. Supp. 2d at 929.

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28 ⁷ For purposes of this Order, the Court does not need to determine whether any of
the photographs at issue are copyrighted or owned by an entity other than Plaintiff. (See
Doc. 86 at 4; Doc. 94 at 4-5.)

1 In *Personal Keepsakes*, the court concluded that a copyright notice placed “at the
2 bottom of every page of the website in the generic website footer” was not close to the
3 copyright owner’s poems. *Id.* Therefore, the copyright notice was not “conveyed with’
4 the poems and [was] not, therefore false CMI with respect to the poems.” *Id.* (citing 17
5 U.S.C. § 1202(c)). The court concluded that when “the only CMI displayed by
6 [defendant] appear[ed] in the website’s footer, not on the works or images themselves,
7 the only conclusion the Court [could] reach about the copyright notice at the bottom of
8 [defendant’s] website is that it has some intellectual property rights in its own website,
9 not that it is claiming ownership of a copyright to all of its products.” *Id.* The court
10 noted that the plaintiff did not allege that its website was copied, but concluded that even
11 if the defendant had copied the plaintiff’s works, “it would not be liable for displaying
12 false CMI for placing a generic copyright notice on the bottom of its webpage and not on
13 each individual short phrase.”⁸ *Id.*

14 Plaintiff argues that *Personal Keepsakes* is factually distinguishable from this case
15 because the court found the plaintiff’s underlying copyright implausible. (Doc. 92 at 14.)
16 In *Personal Keepsakes*, there were four claimed infringed works, poems, on the
17 defendant’s website, and the defendants moved to dismiss the infringement claim as to
18 one poem. *Personal Keepsakes*, 975 F. Supp. 2d at 922. The court did not address the
19 copyrights of the other poems. *Id.* Additionally, the court’s analysis of the DMCA claim
20 did not depend on the number of poems at issue or whether all of the poems were
21 copyrightable. *Id.* at 929.

22 In addition to *Personal Keepsakes*, other cases have relied on the close proximity
23 of a copyright notice to copyrighted material to determine whether that notice was CMI.
24 See *Murphy v. Millennium Radio Grp. LLC*, 650 F.3d 295, 305 (3d Cir. 2011) (finding
25 that the plaintiff’s name constituted CMI with regard to a copyrighted image when the

26 ⁸ In this case, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants copied its website. (Doc. 78-1
27 ¶¶ 28-29.) However, whether Defendants copied Plaintiff’s website, and whether
28 Defendants’ copyright notice was false CMI conveyed in connection with Plaintiff’s
copyrighted material, are separate issues. See *Personal. Keepsakes, Inc. v.*
Personalizationmall.com, Inc., 2012 WL 414803, at *7 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 8, 2012).

1 “name appeared in a printed gutter credit near the Image”); *see also Williams v. Cavalli*,
2 2015 WL 1247065, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2015) (stating that signatures that appeared
3 within a mural “necessarily were conveyed in connection the display of the mural” and
4 constituted CMI); *Pacific Studios v. West Coast Backing, Inc.*, 2012 WL 12887637, at
5 *2-3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2012) (citing *Murphy*, 650 F.3d at 302) (concluding that an
6 alphanumeric designation on the border of an online image for purposes of identification
7 was CMI); *Schiffer Publ’g, Ltd., v. Chronicle Books, LLC*, 2004 WL 2583817, at *14
8 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 12, 2004) (holding that “to be actionable under § 1202(b), a defendant
9 must remove copyright management information from the ‘body’ of, or area around,
10 plaintiff’s work itself”). However, “if a general copyright notice appears on an entirely
11 different webpage than the work at issue, then that CMI is not ‘conveyed’ with the work
12 and no claim will lie under the DMCA.” *Personal Keepsakes, Inc. v.*
13 *Personalizationmall.com, Inc.*, 2012 WL 414803, at *7 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 8, 2012); *see also*
14 *Drauglis v. Kappa Map Group, LLC*, 128 F. Supp. 3d 46, 60 (D.C. Col. 2015) (holding
15 that a copyright notice on the first inside page of a street atlas was not “conveyed in
16 connection with” the cover photograph and therefore it could not form a valid basis for a
17 § 1202(a) claim).

18 In this case, the only copyright notice on Defendants’ APS website is located at
19 the bottom of the webpages and does not appear next to Plaintiff’s photographs.⁹
20 (Doc. 39-6; Ex. F to the FAC; Doc. 93-1 at 3-4.) The WFUP copyright notice appears at
21 the bottom of the webpages in a shaded block that separates the copyright notice from the
22 content on the webpages, including the photographs. (Doc. 39-6 at 7.) The photographs
23 are other contest are located outside of the shaded box. (*Id.*) The copyright notice is not
24 in the body of, or the area around, the work at issue, the photographs, and so it was not
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27 ⁹ From the submitted exhibits depicting webpages, the Court cannot determine
28 whether the copyright notice appears at the bottom of each or whether it appears less
frequently. (*See* Doc. 39-6 at 7; Doc. 93-1 at 3-4.) Nonetheless, the evidence before the
Court indicates that the copyright notice is not near or next to the photographs at issue.

1 “conveyed in connection with” the work in a way that makes that information CMI. (*Id.*
2 at 1-7); *see Personal Keepsakes*, 975 F. Supp. 2d at 929.

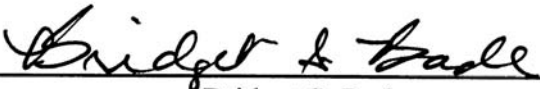
3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 The Court finds that Defendants have established that the WFUP copyright notice
5 to which Plaintiff objects did not constitute actionable CMI as defined in § 1202(c).
6 Therefore, Plaintiff’s claim that Defendants violated § 1202(a) necessarily fails and the
7 Court need not consider whether Defendants knew its copyright notice was false CMI or
8 whether Defendants intended to provide false CMI to enable or conceal copyright
9 infringement. Accordingly, the Court does not reach Defendants’ alternative argument
10 that, if the copyright notice was CMI, it was not false, or Plaintiff’s arguments in
11 opposition. (Doc. 86 at 6-8; Doc. 92.) The Court grants Defendants’ motion for
12 summary judgment.

13 Accordingly,

14 **IT IS ORDERED** the Defendants’ third motion for summary judgment (Doc. 86)
15 is **GRANTED** and that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment for Defendants.

16 Dated this 24th day of September, 2018.

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Bridget S. Bade
21 United States Magistrate Judge
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